

# Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

NO. 13.

## Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday.

AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.  
THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents of this paper:

A. F. Hymman	San Rafael
W. Dutton	Tomas
Batten & Co.	Bolinas
Wm. Friedlander	Olema
E. Jackman	Nicasio

SAUCELITO, . . . . . Saturday, August 31st

### OUR SIDE OF THE BAY.

The boisterous waves of debate that have for three or four months, perhaps more, beaten upon the subject of railroads, subsidies, and future policy of the little town located on Yerba Buena Cove, and been echoed and re-echoed from the walls of the Merchant's Exchange, have grown still, and there is a great calm. San Francisco feels easier. She is comparatively at rest. For although, like one of Dickens' characters, the great anticipations of what the Committee of One Hundred would do have ended in a little wind and nothing more; the fact of nothing produced after so much partition, saves all the expenses which would occur had the result been an heir to so much preliminary billing and coding. The defunct Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have been disappointed in their attempts upon the pockets of the people of San Francisco, and they will never handle that ten millions of dollars so earnestly sought.

This question being thus far so settled, let those interested turn their attention to this side of the Bay, the natural terminus of a road, or roads which shall bring down, from the North and northern coast counties, their unlimited stores of lumber, and of future serials which need only a convenient and cheaply reached market, to urge into speedy and immense production. It would only be repeating, what has been said before, to speak of the immense capacities of the coast counties to the north of us, and of the production that would quickly follow the construction of railroads to bring the farmer and lumbermen in trading distance of a market. If there be any who have capital to spare, and who desire to put it to good use, there is no field which offers a finer opportunity for investment than on this side of the Bay. Whether that capital be invested in the construction of the railroad, or in land and farming, the return for investment is sure. The country only needs a little energy.

Vallejo has loaded her fifty ships per year with the grain produced in the counties whose cheapest and easiest road to market has lead to that depot. Had we similar facilities, Saucelito could and would call hither ships by the score, and freight them with the golden crops of grain from the seaboard counties to the north of us. For not only is the land rich as to soil, but it suffers less from the droughts that so often bring blight to the hopes of the farmer in other parts of the State. The climate as well as soil qualifies this section of the State, also, for the production of other crops, besides grain, beyond that of any other section. But while people live hundreds of miles from a market, with cost of transportation so high as to leave no margin for profit, it is needless to think of farmers attempting to make crops for sale. And so they will live by themselves and for themselves alone, until a road to market shall have been opened.

### GRAIN AND MONOPOLIES.

The wheat movement continues on a large scale, but it is only in comparing the immense business doing with that which is yet to be done, that an idea of its magnitude is reached.

The wheat season began July 1st, but for six months the want of tonnage was anticipated, and every effort used by interested parties to advertise throughout the world the high freights which vessels could earn here in wheat freights; accordingly a supply of vessels, good for ordinary years, arrived and were taken up at unprecedented freights. These have been rapidly filled with wheat and sent off. In July fifteen were despatched; in August, twenty-six, or one every working day, and thirty are now actively loading. The forty-one vessels that have gone carried 1,200,000 sacks, the result of two months' active operations, but that quantity is only ten per cent. of what we have to sell; hence on the same scale of operations, it will require twenty months, or nearly two years to sell one year's crops. This is an important fact to bear in mind, because if the farmers had been alive to it when the season opened, they would not have hesitated to take \$170, the then price, and by so doing they would have avoided being caught with a low stage of water and no transportation. As usual at such times, a senseless cry has been raised of monopoly of shipping, but as shippers are glad to engage all the tonnage they can get at home or abroad, it is difficult to appreciate the monopoly except in one sense, which is this: Nature gave San Francisco a monopoly of gold producing, which she has enjoyed for a quarter of a century. Her farming interests have now discovered that she has a monopoly on this continent of grain producing. She has more surplus grain to sell than any other section. Having this vast amount of grain to sell she is compelled to go into the market and monopolize all the grain bags. Having the bags she sends forth notice to all the world to send the surplus tonnage here and carry the wheat away. Every commercial interest in the world has freights risen upon them, because California monopolizes the grain carriers. She is now about to monopolize the sea trade altogether; she is getting up a character throughout the world for an insatiable and engrossing operator. She started a rise of price in labor and commodities all over the world by doubling the gold circulation. She is now raising the price of bags, and then enhances the value of shipping all over the world by giving it more to do at higher wages. But she is not so foolish as to raise the value of bankrupt St. Louis Railroad stocks by giving them money without an equivalent. Like Hercules, she helps those who help themselves. But the sturdy beggars find little sympathy.

### HOODLUMS.

The Oakland News in an article on Hoodlumism in our cities ascribes the cause of the evil to the alleged fact that capitalists do not invest their money in manufacturing enterprises in this State. We think our contemporary takes but a superficial view of the subject, and falls into a too common error of shouldering all short comings and faults upon our monied men. That they may be content to keep what they have gathered together and to let younger hands take their places in active business is very likely, as we know that most of them are past the middle age, and many of them actually broken down in health from a too close application to money getting. What inducement can be extended to them to embark in their later years in a business of which they have no knowledge, and in which they must risk all their accumulated earnings? Even as it is the enterprising men who are now striving to establish manufacturing industries in our State are compelled to face obstacles before which many are forced to succumb. The trades unions and societies with their absurd rules and laws are at least equally if not more to blame than the capitalist. Their laws limiting the number of apprentices a manufacturer may employ and regulating the terms, taking the control entirely from the employer is one of the principal causes and incentives of Hoodlumism. Hundreds of boys who are willing and anxious to learn trades by which they would be able to earn an honest living,

are entirely debarred by these regulations and are compelled to idle their time on the streets amid such associates as they can find, and the devil soon finds work for idle hands to do. There will be no change in this until wiser and more thoughtful heads control these societies—men who are fathers and have the interest of their children and the community at heart, men who will cast aside the selfish feeling of the present and look to the welfare of the coming generation. When such men come to the front and these societies are managed as was their original intent, protection and assistance to the working men and their families, and the establishing of friendly, not antagonistic relations with the employers, then will the evil be remedied. We hope this will soon be accomplished and the footsteps of our youth diverted from the paths of idleness into those of industry and morality, benefiting themselves and the entire community.

### THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Northern District, including Marin County, held its meeting on the 22d inst., at Marysville, unanimously nominated J. K. Luttrell, and adopted in its resolutions the following:

*Resolved,* That we do particularly condemn the action of our present Congressman, who voted for further donations of the public lands to already subsidized, overgrown and dangerous private corporations.

The nominee was a representative from Siskiyou in the Assembly, and distinguished himself during the session by attention to his official duties, and by active opposition to the demands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He was recognized as one of the most influential members of the minority and as a pleasant gentleman. His nomination by acclamation for the responsible position of Congressman was a proper reward for faithful and valuable service.

The Herald is independent in politics, but the relation of the great railroad company of the State to the people is a matter of importance to the State, and for that reason—leaving partisanship entirely out of view—we trust that Mr Luttrell will be elected. The resolution which we have quoted above suits us; Mr. Luttrell's personal record is a guarantee that he accepts the resolution in good faith, while Mr. Coghlan occupies a non-committal platform and personally he is committed to the Goat Island bill, the passage of which would be injurious to Saucelito and Vallejo, the chief points suitable for termini of the railroad system of the State in this district, and therefore worthy of the favor not the hostility of our representative in Congress.

### Irish Advertisements.

The following advertisement has been, from time to time, clipped from Irish papers:

From the Freeman's Journal, 1870:—"One pound reward. Lost, a cameo brooch, representing Venus and Adonis on the Drumcondra road, about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening."

From the Cork reporter (advertisement of a wine merchant):—"The advertiser, having made an advantageous purchase, offer for sale, on very low terms, about sixty dozen of prime Port wine, lately the property of a gentleman forty years of age, full in the body, and with a high bouquet."

The following advertisement appeared in all the Dublin papers, emanating from a well-known livery stable keeper:

"To be sold, cheap, a mail phaeton, the property of a gentleman with a movable head, as good as new."

"To be sold, a splendid gray horse, calculated for a charger, or would carry a lady with a switch tail."

From Saunders' Newsletter:—"Ten shillings reward. Lost, by a gentleman, a white terrier dog except the head which is black. To be brought to, &c."

To these Irish advertisements may be added one English one, which was the subject of a humorous article in the Saturday Review, some four or five years since:—"To be sold, an Erard grand piano, the property of a lady about to travel in a walnut-wood case, with carved legs."

On the trial of a horse case in Saco, Maine, recently, one of the parties, who was also a witness, Grace by name, not being so clear in his testimony as the Judge thought desirable, was asked by him to describe the animal more minutely. "Why, Judge, all you Saco fellows know that air horse. 'Twas the Bill Littlefield horse that Al Hodgkins used to drive," was the "minute" clear and ready reply, in a patronizing tone. The "Saco feller" on the bench smiled quietly; the rest smiled audibly, till the Sheriff called "Order in the Court."

### Science.

The use of petroleum to destroy the borer that infests the orchards in California has been found to injure and even kill the trees.

The circulating system of the water in the Crystal Palace Aquarium is similar to and avowedly made on the general model of the circulating system of the blood of many of the animals which the Aquarium itself maintains in life and health. Thus, the steam pump represents a heart, the coils consumed by the boilers are the food, the pipes are the veins and arteries, and the wide-spreading, air-charged streams of water discharged at the jets are the lungs.

The sea anemones in the Crystal Palace Aquarium are fed every hour by an attendant, who places the food within their reach by means of wooden forceps.

The first duty of science is to break down superstition and substitute truth for the falsehoods that exist. Before it witchcraft and all kindred delusions must fall.

MAGNETIC storms have frequently interfered so seriously with the working of the railway telegraphs in England, that before their action was understood the Superintendents on the lines repeatedly reported that some one had been playing tricks with the instruments and prevented their working.—Scientific for Sept.

### Political Courtsey.

The Lexington, Kentucky, Freeman thus speaks of the bearing of the two parties toward each other in that city:

It is worthy of remark that the attitude and bearing of the two parties toward each other in this city, have, of late, been of a most courteous and lightened character on both sides. For example, a short time since, some of the supporters of Mr. Greeley, aroused by the wonderful good news that first came from the North Carolina elections, bought a quantity of powder cartridges with which to fire a Democratic salvo. When the news changed a day or two later, and the State was reported and believed to have gone for the Radical candidate for Governor, and when the supporters of Gen. Grant announced their intention of firing a hundred guns over the result, the Greeley gentlemen very politely turned their powder over to their political opponents for the purpose. But the friends of Grant, after accepting the present and consulting over the matter, determined not to be outdone in courtesy, and concluded that they would not fire the salute after all—they would not exult over so generous a foe. We trust that this chivalrous and generous feeling will continue on both sides to the end and that no other weapons may be resorted to in the pending contest than those furnished by established facts and sound arguments.

A girl in Cleveland, Ohio, recently arrived from Europe, whose attention had hitherto been almost exclusively devoted to agricultural pursuits, was engaged to work in the family of a prominent lady who prided herself upon her servants and their ability. The mistress in initiating her into the nature of her work, told her, among other things, that when she wished to call her she would ring a bell which was to be kept in the dining room. Scarcely a day had she been in the house, before her employer heard a loud and prolonged ringing of the bell in the dining room. The operation being kept up for some time, she went out to see the cause. Entering the room she saw the new girl ringing away to the imminent danger of the bell. She wanted to ask some question about the affairs of the culinary department, and thought if, ringing the bell was to be the summons for her to come, the opposite case would hold good, and the same bell would bring her mistress. And so it did.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes from London: "I have been obliged to partly relearn the English language. Words here do not always convey the same meaning as in America. There are no railroads but 'railways,' no depots but 'stations,' no freemen but 'stokers,' no cars but 'carriages.' There seem to be no buggies in England. There are no stores but 'shops.' Neither an inn nor a public house is obliged to entertain travellers with other accommodations than beer or spirits. To be fed and lodged one must go to a tavern or hotel. When you ask for beer they give you porter. Lager is unknown. There is no washing and ironing, but 'washing and mangling.' Beans are known as 'haricots' (the plebeians term them 'aricots'). The word corn stands for most any kind of grain. There is no Indian meal but 'corn flour.' A streak of sunshine once an hour constitutes a 'fine day.' No street cars but 'trainsways,' no pitchers but 'jugs.'"

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—A decision has recently been made in the Supreme Court of Maine, to the effect that Telegraph Companies, are liable in damages in case of failure to transmit or deliver messages sent on "night blanks," even when one of the conditions printed on the blank provided that the company should not be liable to an amount greater than the sum paid for the transmission of the dispatch. It was held that, although Telegraph Companies may establish reasonable rules for the conduct of their business, they cannot, by printed notices on their blanks, relieve themselves from the liability imposed on them from motives of public policy. The Courts, it was held, are to determine whether the rules and regulations are reasonable, and it was decided that a condition relieving a company from all liability, whether arising from carelessness, accident, or willful default, is invalid.

"WHEREFORE, lay apart all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness," was the passage under consideration by a Bible class at a Presbyterian Sabbath School. The class could not give a satisfactory explanation of the phrase, and finally asked the sober deacon in charge to solve it. The latter candidly acknowledged that he was ignorant of the meaning "unless," said he, with a countenance as rigid as a ship's figure-head, "it refers to the humps the young ladies wear on their backs." The young men of the class thought the explanation was reasonable, but the young ladies didn't.

# Sausalito Weekly Herald.

SAUSALITO, . . . . Saturday, August 31, 1872

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**O Tempora, O Mores.**—We are in a quandary, we know not what to do. One of our subscribers, or we should say, one who has been, has sent us a note and it reads as follows: "Discontinue the Sausalito Herald and send in your bill. An article is the cause of discontinuance." The thing that bothers us is whether or not to obey him. We certainly had no intention of discontinuing our little HERALD, but if authority commands we suppose we must obey. But the rub comes in, in case we do, discontinue the HERALD and send in the bill, will he liquidate? that's the question? When he sees the figures up among the thousands of dollars, will he not repudiate? and leave us out in the cold? No, it will not do for us to risk it and so we will publish our little HERALD this week, hoping he will take pity on the many of our subscribers who would miss their weekly recreation, and allow us to continue. And if he would only enlighten us as to that "article" that caused the issuance of that order we would thank and ever pray, etc.

**THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST R.R.**—The Petaluma Crescent in speaking of the relation of our narrow gauge to their City says:

"The question of interest to us is as to whether we shall have a branch road leading from here to the main trunk at San Antonio Creek. This branch, Colonel Moore informed us, will most certainly be built. It will be some four or five miles in length and will terminate here. As he remarked, the trade and travel of Petaluma will be of much value to the Company and they will not be so shortsighted as to lose it by neglecting to build the branch. The great advantage to Petaluma that will accrue from the building of this road is at present almost incalculable. It will reduce the time of the trip by about one hour, which in so short a distance is of vast importance. Furthermore, we will be placed on the same footing as regards San Francisco as San Jose now stands. In fact the advantage will be in our favor, for the road will run through a country affording a succession of the most magnificent views, and our city will be the destination of innumerable pleasure parties from the metropolis. It behooves our citizens to aid this enterprise in every legitimate way that they can, for it may be taken as the positive assurance of the company that we shall have the desired branch."

**COGHILL'S BANTLING.**—We publish the following from the New York Commercial Advertiser for the benefit of our "lively" San Rafael cotemporary:

"All journals ought to be smart nowadays. It is so easy to be smart. A moderate-sized exchange list and a good pair of scissors are all that is necessary. Cut out the richest nuggets you can find, after a careful examination; change a few words here and there; set 'em up in briefer type in a conspicuous part of your paper, and then enjoy your reward when they come back credited to you in the columns of some 'conscientious' exchange. Keep on doing this in the most cold-blooded, impudent way you know how, and it will be written upon your tombstone, 'Here lies a smart editor.'"

**TAXES.**—Our Board of Supervisors, Messrs. Parsons, Able and Barnard, intend leaving, on Monday, for Sacramento, to urge the Board of Equalization to reduce the assessment levied on property in our county. Assessor Vanderbilt will accompany them. While he has assessed the value of property very equitably, yet in proportion to other counties, he has valued it too highly. We hope the Board of Equalization will recognize the justice of our claim, and make a reduction accordingly.

**WATER FOR THE STATE PRISON.**—The Board of State Prison Directors have made a contract with the Marin County Water Company, to supply the Prison with water for ten years at one thousand dollars a month. The water will be brought from Los Lagunitas and a large reservoir will be constructed at the Prison. The pipes have been purchased and the work be completed within ninety days.

**CHURCH DEDICATION.**—The Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated on Sunday last with appropriate services by Rev. Dr. Thomas of San Francisco. The edifice was filled, and quite a number of families from Bolinas came to witness the dedicatory ceremonies. A collection was taken up to aid in removing the debt incurred, and one hundred and fifty dollars collected.

**PETALUMA EVENING ARGUMENT.**—We are in receipt of the first number of this journal and must say that in make up, appearance, and news matter, it makes a valuable addition to the country press of the State, and is a credit to Sonoma County. We hope it will receive the liberal patronage it deserves.

**CAUGHT IN THE WIND.**—On Tuesday last the bar-keeper of the Princess with several friends took a sail in the Engineer's sidewheel boat, intending to go to the oyster bed. They were caught in a northwest gale and drifted toward Kershaw's, when fortunately a scow came along and towed them to the wharf.

**SURVEYING PARTIES.**—Two surveying parties, numbering about twenty men, have been busily engaged this week in Sausalito, completing the detailed plans for the Central Pacific line. The last two days they have been taking the soundings of the water front.

**CHANGED HANDS.**—The People's Stage Line has recently changed hands and is now owned by Mr. George Burge. On Monday next he will commence to make regular trips to Olema, Bolinas and Woodville.

**CHANGE OF BASE.**—A few weeks since we noticed the arrival of several families from Costa Rica at San Rafael. During this week one of the families removed to San Francisco, intending to reside there.

**FIRE.**—About four o'clock, Monday afternoon, a stable was burned on B street, San Rafael. The exertion of the citizens prevented the flames from spreading.

**LEGAL CLAIMS.**—In the divorce suit of M. V. Sals vs. Pedro Sals, W. H. McGrew and F. H. Dunn the counsel for the plaintiff claims \$10,000 for legal services.

**GRANT CLUB.**—On Wednesday evening last a Grant and Wilson Club was organized at San Rafael. It numbers over forty members.

**SCHOOL FUND.**—The semi-annual apportionment of the State School Fund has been completed. Sausalito will receive \$66 45.

**RAIN.**—The first rain of the season fell at Black Point Thursday morning.

## Interesting Account of a Settlement of Civilized Montezuma Indians near the Diamond Range of New Mexico.

Not far eastward of the sources of the Little Colorado, on the great trail from Fort Mohave on the Colorado to Albuquerque on the Rio Grande, and over a day's journey from the northern extremity of the Great Diamond Range now attracting attention, there are ruins of Aztec settlements, and three villages inhabited by Indians. They are called the Zuni villages. Each contains probably two thousand people. An intelligent officer who has been among them, thus describes them:

They are a race differing essentially from the Indian tribes around them. The Naryos are their neighbors on the Northwest, the Apaches on the South. Their physiognomy and their stately bearing, as well as their pride of dress, show them to belong to a race of Indians far superior to the surrounding tribes. The Zuni women are comely. They are remarkable for the modest fulness of their dress. They wear skirts of black woolen cloth, and a scarf gracefully folded over the breast. These goods are of their own make. Their hair neatly braided forms a head-dress. Their houses are clean, and their cooking is not to be despised.

The Zuni Indians are more than semi-civilized. They are essentially a pastoral people. They till the ground. They have fields of corn, wheat and vegetables. They have flocks of sheep and goats. They raise horses, horned cattle, and asses. They corral their stock at night in high stone enclosures. They use all their animals for food, but a fatted ass is their favorite dish. They keep fowls. They spin their own wool and weave it. They have a grand frolic at threshing time. The grain in sheaf is taken to a broad, flat, rocky place, and thirty or forty horsemen canter and caper about on this threshing floor till the grain is well separated. It is then winnowed by raking the straw and tossing the chaff in the wind. After this, they close the day with a general horse-race, after the fashion of our Agricultural Fairs.

As our diamond hunters are about to people the neighboring country, it is interesting to know that these Zuni Indians are friendly to white men, and that supplies can be had there. The Valley of the Rio Grande is also well settled with Mexican farmers and herdsmen. These and the Zuni's will make common cause with miners against the plundering Apaches.

The Zuni Indians never make wars of aggression. They stand on the defensive. But outside Indians fear them because of their superior organization and means of defence. Therefore, their quietude is seldom disturbed.

Their well-watered soil is a dark, gravelly loam. They have at all times excellent pasture; to the use of which travellers entering the diamond region by way of Santa Fe and Albuquerque, are made welcome on payment of a moderate charge. The houses of these Zuni villages are well built of stone. They are three-stories high; each ascending story recedes, so as to make a terrace in front.

These Zuni Indians are truly devout. Their interior temples and altars, their priesthood and ceremonials, bear relationship not remote from ours. Traces of missionary influence are evident, but the leading faith of the Aztec religion has not been changed. It is an error to say they worship the sun. They worship the Great Spirit who resides in that fitting centre of light and life and purity, to which are visibly traceable all earthly blessings, and beyond which even imagination finds no tracings.

To this earth and its brother worlds, the Great Spirit is an All-seeing Eye, omniscient and omnipotent; and though our sight penetrates the Universe and scans tens of millions of star-suns, not one nor all of these suns combined stands to us in so intimate and so all-creative and omnipotent relationship as the Sun which is Father to us alone, and our system knows none other, nor needs to look beyond. We have dogmas less sensible than this revelation of reason to these primitive worshippers of the Most High.

This visible presence promotes devotion unknown to prayer-book worship. Nothing is more touching than the prostrate reverence they pay to the Great Spirit at rise and set of sun. There is a living earnestness in it, to us utterly unknown and inconceivable.

They claim descent from the subjects of Montezuma. It will be remembered that the court and the temples of the city of Mexico were found by

Cortez, rich in gold and precious stones. The sources of gold are known; but where they got the precious stones has been a mystery. It seems probable that the ancestors of the present Zuni Indians were employed by Government in gathering the jewels which were so profuse in Mexico, and on the downfall of Montezuma, some remained.

There is such a tradition among them. In the history of Cortez's conquest, we are told that there was a prophecy in their sacred records, that pale faces would invade and conquer them. The Zuni's have a tradition resembling it. They quote it with some variation, viz: that a pale-faced man, with a white, flowing beard, would come from the East, and restore them to a kingdom of refinement and happiness. The tradition intimates that the pale faces will come, not to take their lands, but to gather stones and minerals; and that the Great Spirit will lead them, by this attraction, that they may come and learn to know the true Deity, and where is the new Home in whose brightness they are to dwell with Him, after their pilgrimage on earth. They are not very communicative about precious stones; but they intimate that the country of rubies and garnets is not far off; that of diamonds is farther. But the range is very extensive and runs into Chihuahua.

George Catlin, the great Indian traveller, describes some place where he found families of Albino Indians, whose white hair touched the ground. In the principal Zuni village, that toward the East, there are many such families. These Albinos live among the other Indians, but, while they are treated kindly, they are not held to be equals. Their swarthy companions never intermarry with them, nor do they appear to associate in outdoor work. Their occupation appears to be indoors. Their pink eyes are too weak to stand exposure. Their features and the texture of their hair is like the others; but the color of their hair is milk-white.

This country is the home of the deer and the antelope. Bears abound, and wild turkeys of great size, in the adjacent lands. There are ground squirrels, but no gophers nor prairie dogs were seen. Eagles must abound, for so many as thirty or forty may be seen perched on the outer walls, to which they are tied by thongs of rawhide. The purpose of this is not apparent. It may have some religious significance.

Regarding the range of precious stones, it is distinctly traced, by military exploration, for one hundred and fifty miles in length, and it is many miles in average breadth. Of this the same authority speaks with assurance. There are, no doubt, like all places, varieties of richness, and also barren spots; and in some it will be found that diamonds preponderate, in others, garnets, rubies, emeralds, topaz, agates, amethysts, opals and sapphires. All are found in one place; but enough have been found of each kind, and at such distances apart, as to justify the judgment that this upland region of precious stones, like our region of gold and silver, is about to be the wonder of the world.

Certainly there is room and occupation for all prospectors that can get there in two or three years hence, without interfering. But safety requires them to go in organized companies, and under experienced leaders, and without being excited by extravagant visions. Industrious men will not probably return empty-handed, while a small find of jewels may make a large fortune.

This certainly is the judgment of the merchants of Salt Lake, who have sent out an expedition, and of the people of Virginia City, who have organized an exploring party for the Diamond Region, intending also to locate claims on mineral veins, which the 35th parallel Railway will soon bring into value; and to form settlements in what are said by our military officers to be the richest valleys and the finest climate on this continent.

Boggs was bitten by Snips' dog. Boggs was vexed and threatened to kill the animal. Snips anxious to save his dog, pleaded that he was not mad. "Mad! the d—l, I'd like to know what the dog has to be mad about. I didn't bite him," was Boggs reply.

A MELBOURNE minister is on trial before the Presbytery charged with the atrocious crime of performing the marriage ceremony between a man and his deceased wife's sister, knowing the relationship between the parties. Had he not been aware of it we presume he would not have been tried. If he is found guilty of a crime in performing the ceremony, are the other parties also guilty? And have they been living together as man and wife without legal license, or are they really legally wedded?

## Letter from White's Hill.

THE RAILROAD—WOOD—SPRINGS.

WHITE'S HILL, August 29th, 1872.  
The work on the North Pacific Coast Railroad is progressing slowly, but doing quite a large amount of work with a few men. The weather has been quite warm, but it has changed and is cool and pleasant now. This is a delightful section of country, joins on the White's Rancho, owned by Mr. Millard of San Rafael. There is a vast amount of fire-wood and other kinds of timber taken from that place to tide water for shipment to San Francisco, most of which is to Ross Landing and shipped from there in schooners. When the railroad is completed through to Paper Mill Creek it will get all this traffic, amounting to several tons per day. The way it is brought over now by heavy teams makes the roads dusty and very unpleasant to pass along, every passing team raising clouds of dust. There is considerable water found from ten to twenty feet below the surface in White's Hill, and will add no little benefit to the stockmen in this vicinity, as water is scarce in these parts at this season of the year. W. W.

## TABLE OF DISTANCES From Sausalito, as Traveled at Present.

Miles	Miles
To San Francisco . . . . 5	To Tennessee Valley . . 3 1/2
Reed Ranch . . . . . 6	The Lighthouse . . . . 3 3/4
San Rafael . . . . . 12 1/2	Olema . . . . . 30
Bolinas . . . . . 23	Petaluma . . . . . 31

We understand that the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company are now prepared to sell Villa Lots and Residences, also Business Places, giving a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, on most reasonable terms.

**NOTICE.**—The old Sausalito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

**GET THE SAUSALITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS.**—It is best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

## New Advertisements.

### PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

### U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, connecting with 8:30 o'clock Post.

Returning—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

**HOTEL AT BOLINAS.**  
Accommodations for Pleasure Parties, Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.  
**NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.**

au31 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

**Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.**—Location of Works and Property, Marin County, State of California. Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1872, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Certificate.	No. Shares.	Am't.
Bellor Freres.	106	140	\$420 00
Bellor Freres.	107	85	105 00
Bellor Freres.	109	8	24 00
Boyd J. T. Trustee.	145	125	375 00
Boyd J. T. Trustee.	171	5 1/2	16 10
Cobb H. A.	72	300	900 00
Cobb H. A.	122	20	600 00
Cobb H. A.	142	62	1 00
Cobb H. A.	153	40	120 00
Cazneau Thos N.	15	300	900 00
Cazneau Thos N.	75	225	675 00
Cazneau Thos N.	144	44	132 00
Cazneau Thos N.	156	19	57 00
Cobb H. A. Jr.	88	80	90 00
Cobb H. A. Jr.	159	7	21 00
Cobb H. A. Jr.	185	2	6 00
Decker Peter.	173	106	788 00
Grisar Emile.	128	201	603 00
Grisar Emile.	148	9	27 00
MacCrellish F.	22	300	900 00
MacCrellish F.	141	20	60 00
MacCrellish F.	150	14 1/2	43 10
Platt H. B.	9	300	900 00
Platt H. B.	143	67	201 00
Platt H. B.	182	17	51 00
Uhler J. Clem. Trustee.	182	100	300 00
Uhler J. Clem. Trustee.	183	100	300 00
Uhler J. Clem. Trustee.	184	100	300 00
Woodward W. A.	173	400	1200 00
Whelan Patrick.	69	60	180 00
Whelan Patrick.	92	15	45 00
Whelan Patrick.	130	80	24 00
Whelan Patrick.	149	7	21 00

And in accordance with the law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1872, so many shares or each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the salesroom of Maurice Dore & Co., No. 37 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on Saturday, the Seventh (7th) day of September, A. D. 1872, at the hour of one (1) o'clock p.m. of that day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. H. S. Y. R. E. Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4, Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. au24-td

## Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

**FOR SALE** in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 63 feet frontage. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

**FOR RENT.**  
**THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING** Rely's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

## ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

**HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF** the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL, or SAUSALITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch. W. H. J. BLOOMERS, 621 California Street, San Francisco.

**MONEY BORROWERS** are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of vines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairy and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

**FARM OWNERS** wishing to sell their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchases who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready money to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. P. WHITMAN, 213 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

## SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

GENERAL McCLELLAN arrived from the east on Tuesday.

The Bay District Agricultural Society held its fair throughout the week.

The compromise proposed with the Central Pacific gains favor daily.

J. C. MERRILL has been elected Fire-Commissioner to fill a vacancy in the Board.

Governor Booth and ex-Governor Salomon, of Oregon, addressed a large Republican meeting on Tuesday evening.

The Grand Jury pays particular attention to the hoodlums. It recommends a House of Correction and manual labor.

The San Francisco and Colorado Railroad, and the California Atlantic and Pacific, have each asked for a subsidy of \$10,000,000, to be decided at the general election of Nov. 5th.

## PACIFIC SLOPE.

UNIONVILLE was almost destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

THERE were two fatal car accidents at Oakland in the past week.

The Virginia and Truckee railroad has been completed to Carson.

The *Hastler* was unable to find a dangerous rock in the ocean off San Diego.

GENERAL ORD reports that the Indian troubles in south Utah were exaggerated.

A LITTLE boy named Thomas Knowles was drowned at Vallejo on Tuesday.

The Savage expedition to Arizona from Salt Lake has sent about a quart of precious stones to that city.

FRANK GIBSON, while working on a thrashing machine near Stockton was pierced by a large derrick fork which parted its hold.

LAST Saturday a hack was run into at the Healdsburg railroad depot and Mrs. Chapman, of Lakeport, was seriously injured.

The Stage coach was stopped by robbers at near Kellin, Utah, on the 27th. The thieves took a passenger's watch and shot gun.

B. MORENO, after being seriously if not fatally wounded by J. C. McClellan at Elko, chased him for forty or fifty rods before he fell.

This prize fight at Virginia between Bing Williams and John Clatham was won by Williams. \$10,000 changed hands on the result.

The Texas Pacific Railroad party arrived at Los Angeles on Sunday and San Diego on Monday and were received in grand style by the citizens.

The Captain and mate of the bark *Suppon*, at Seattle, O., paid a fine of \$500, for beating a sailor. An award of \$2,500 was also made to the sailor in a civil suit.

The mark everybody is aiming at—\$

The way to get at the root of a thing is to Dig.

A joint affair with but a single party of it—Rheumatism.

NEVER attempt to form an opinion of a woman by her sighs.

CONUNDRUM.—When is a mean man not a mean man? Never.

GIVE an American a newspaper and a pie and he will make himself comfortable anywhere.

THE latest argument for the narrow gauge is that the road to Heaven is built on the same principle.

Is not Horace Greeley a college bred man? asks a correspondent. No, sir; he is a Graham bread man.

HE that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool.

A POPULAR doctor in Owego gave a prescription with directions to "take one teaspoonful every three years." The patient recovered.

THE way to raise pig iron is to ring the pig's nose, and then let him root for it. Pig lead can also be procured by attaching a rope to the hind leg.

PARASOL handles are made quite long this season, so as to enable a gentleman to be able to discover his lady friend under these fashionable hiding places.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* had four horses that contracted the habit of cribbiting. He painted the woodwork of the stable with crude petroleum, and was amused by the grimaces of the animals over the smell and taste, but rejoiced that in his case it effected a cure.

A LITTLE colored boy in Columbus put a pistol on a rock and tried to make it go off with a series of strokes from a hammer. He was disappointed only in finding, upon the squall of a little sister, that the bullet had entered her leg. Only a slight wound to the girl, but the way that boy got spanked was a caution to such daring youngsters.

A CLERGYMAN created quite a merriment the other day on one of our steamboats, going over to lay out a new camp meeting resort, by the inquiry, "What positive proof is there that King David and his son Solomon were tailors?" No one in the crowd could answer, and the humorous divine quoted the familiar passage: "And Solomon mended the breeches which David his father had made."

The grandda of a little four-year-old had been telling her one day not to say that people lied, but rather say that they were mistaken. Her grandda, to amuse her, told her a bear story, which was a tough one to believe. When she had finished, the little girl looked up into her face and exclaimed, "Grandda, that is the biggest mistake I ever heard of."

HOAGER as soon as he is inaugurated proposes to enforce his new plan for paying off the public debt. Every office holder will be requested to own a patch of ground, and devote so much time each year to the raising of a crop of cabbages; the proceeds of which are to constitute an "Agricultural Redemption Fund," whereby he proposes to wipe out the debt before the close of his administration.

An exchange tells a story of a countryman going into a stuttering man's store and enquiring for work. All the answer the merchant could make was but a confused tangle of wh—wh—wh's at which the countryman in disgust turned to go out with the remark, "If that's the sort of language you use here, Mister, I'll have to leave," but as he was going out the door a "bantling" cleak thinking to quiz him said, Mr. A. wanted to ask you could you tell him why Baalam got his ass to speak for him? "Wal, I reckon I could," replied the countryman—he hired his "ass" to speak for him because he couldn't speak for himself, just as your boss seems to have done."

## LOOSE THREADS.

AMONG the latest curiosities is a wheel stone to sharpen the water's edge.

THE three stages of Darwinism are now said to be, positive, tail, comparative, tailor, superlative, tail, less.

WHEN a man has tried everything, and it will not answer, let him go where there is and echo and try that.

WHY is a moth fluttering round a candle like a man getting off a horse? Because they are both going to a light.

"TWIXT NOSE AND EYE."—It is a curious fact that in the East, alcohol is used by the women to color their eyelids. In England it is applied to the painting of noses.

A DISGUSTED female says:—"No women indulge in the dirty habit of wearing trains in the street but those whose pedal extremities cover a large amount of real estate."

THE latest case of absence of mind is that of a young lady who, on returning from a walk with her lover the other evening, rapped him on the face, and bade good night to the door.

A LADY wished a seat. A portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated the lady. "Oh! you're a jewel," said she. "Oh! no," he replied. "I'm a jeweller. I have just set the jewel!"

A SCOTCH young lady, in answer to the question, "Do you remember Donald Ferguson?" made the following discriminating reply: "No, I recollect his face, but I don't recollect him by name."

A CONNECTICUT amateur farmer swings the scythe with one hand and bears aloft his trusty umbrella with the other. The doctors are said to sit upon the fence and watch him with insatiable interest.

THE butler to Lord Braxfield gave up his place because his Lordship's wife was always scolding him. "I don't," exclaimed his master, "ye've little to complain of, ye may be thankful ye're not married to her!"

A PRINCE WARR, being present at a banquet where the health of almost every medical celebrity had been proposed, was called on for a toast. The poet modestly rose and said, "I propose the health of the sick."

A MAN once called on President Lincoln. He had shaken hands with him, observing, "Don't be scared, Mr. Lincoln, I don't want an office." "Is that so?" said the President; "then give us another shake."

"GEORGE," asked the teacher of a Sunday-school class, "whig, above all others, shall you wish first to see when you get to heaven?" With a face brightening up with anticipation the fellow shouted, "Gerliah!"

A NEW YORK paper says, in allusion to the artists employed on the illustrated journal: "We would not give a cent for an artist who could not produce pictures that would answer for more than one occasion."

APPLE-STALL KEEPER (to the boys).—"Now, then, what are you gaping at? What do you want?" Street Boy.—"Nothin'." Apple-Stall Keeper.—"Then take it, and be off!" Street Boy.—"Very well; wrap it up for us in a piece of paper!" *Bells.*

SHARP'S THE WORD.—Ensign Littleton (who cares more for the show than the work).—"Never go to drill! Why, the last drill we had before we came down we had a splendid muster, only one man short. Kitty (interrupting).—"And that was you, I know."

A LADY at Bridgeport, Conn., remained too long on a train to kiss a friend, and trying to get off after it had started, was thrown violently on her face. "If ever I kiss anybody again," she said, vengefully, as arose, "any woman, at least," she thoughtfully added.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, in lending a book one day to a friend, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really necessary," said the poet in apology, "for, though many of my friends are bad arithmeticians, I observe almost all of them to be good book keepers."

A LITTLE four-year-old of Bristol went to Providence the other day, and in the depot was accosted by a Quaker lady, who asked: "How old art thou, little girl?" She looked up in the face of the Quakeress, and replied: "I'm not art thou—I'm little Jennie."

WHEN Sir David Baird was taken prisoner in India, the news of the event was brought to his mother. They told the old lady that her son had been taken prisoner and was chained to another man. "Oh," said she, "was she, for the man that's chained to him?"

A RATHER grand and dramatic style of expression came to a sudden collapse in court the other day. An indignant witness exclaimed:—"The first time that I ever did such a dishonorable act I would blow out my brains, sir." "Very good," said Q. C., "and what would you do the second time?"

At a social party, where humorous definitions was one of the games in the evening, the question was put: "What is religion?" "Religion," replied one of the party, more famous as a man of business than a wit, "is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy."

MRS. AGNES BULLOCK, a Virginia lady, recently cut a new set of teeth, though she is ninety-six years old. She was splitting kindling wood, when the teeth—which were worth sixty dollars—fell out of her mouth; and the ax dropped on them. Her husband says it will be a great many years before she gets another set to cut.

"How much a peck for potatoes?" asked a gentleman in market on Monday morning. The price suited him, and he was about to purchase, when a thought struck him. "Wait a moment, my good woman," he said. "I fear those potatoes were picked on Sunday." "No sir, they were not," she replied, "but to tell the truth, they grew on Sunday."

It is related of the well-known "Davy Crockett" that while looking at a monkey in a menagerie, he said: "That monkey looks exactly like old ————, mentioning the name of a friend, in his rough, but jocular way. A loud laugh caused Crockett to look around, and there, close to him, stood the friend whom he had made the subject of his not very complimentary remark. But, not at all abashed, he immediately said, "I guess I owe an apology to somebody—but I'm not sure." Then he looked quizzically, first at his friend and then at the monkey, and added:—"Tell me which one to apologize to, and I'll do it right off." This was greeted by a still heavier laugh, in which the offended party joined, and so the affair passed off. It was of no use to be angry with a man like the backwoodsman, who had no malice in his nature and no character for politeness to lose.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

GERMAN immigrants arrived at New York during the past month, 11,335, an increase of 2,616 over the corresponding month last year. Total since January 1st, 78,386; an increase of 36,722 over same period last year.

ABRAHAM W. BALLARD, of Michigan, was killed by lightning a few nights since, while in bed asleep. His wife, who was sleeping with him, knew nothing of the occurrence until she awoke quite late in the morning and found him dead.

AN Albany (N. Y.) clergyman has on three occasions received back his watch from the thieves after it had been stolen. The watch bears an inscription, engraved on the case, detailing the fact of being a present, including the owner's name.

ROME has 230 convents or religious houses within its walls, having 4,663 inmates, of whom 2,377 are men and 2,286 women. In the province of Rome, outside the city, there are 225 of these establishments, with 3,575 inmates, male and female.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE says:—"The thing that most surprised me in Thomas Carlyle's library was the fewness of the books. They had all seen service. None of them had paraded in holiday dress. They were worn and battered. He had hung them at the ages."

THE most valuable diamond found in the United States was picked up by a workman at Manchester, on the banks of the James river, opposite Richmond, in 1856. It weighs 23.7 carats, but was never polished, as it contains a serious flaw, which greatly reduces its value.

DURING a heavy thunder storm at Quebec a schooner was struck by lightning, and damaged. The church of St. Michael was struck and burned to the ground, and the steamship *Pickensburg*, from London, went ashore on Presque Isle. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

DURING the past six months an anti-tobacco league has been formed in France, whose members are taking very active steps against the use of tobacco on the ground of its having greatly contributed to the degeneracy of Frenchmen, and their consequent failure in the last campaign.

A SUGARON at Coldwater, Mich., having been poisoned while dissecting, was cured in twelve hours by about fifteen grains of carbolic acid. Diluting the acid so that he could swallow it without much irritation of the throat, he took doses equivalent to about twenty drops of the saturated solution every half hour.

DRUNKARDS in Scotland at one time were punished by being condemned to the "joggles," (pronounced "jogges.") This consisted of an iron chain fastened to the church door and ending in a collar for the neck of the unfortunate sot, who must have felt a little awkward as the congregation filed into the place of worship; while he remained a helpless mark for the attention of wasps, flies and boys.

It has been said that a circle of ladies in the Faubourg St. Germain, in Paris, have proposed the levying of a heavy tax upon their own dressmakers' bills; to declare to Government that they are ready to bear themselves, and to inflict upon their sister Parisiennes, a tax of ten francs on every one hundred francs for all dresses costing more than one hundred francs, for the purpose of aiding the National Budget.

A SINGULAR accident occurred recently to a man living in Salem, Mass. He was awakened in the night by a choking sensation and found that he had partially swallowed his set of false teeth. All efforts to dislodge them from their position were unavailing, they being firmly wedged in the windpipe. A doctor was called and did all in his power to relieve the unfortunate man, but after working for an hour it was found impossible to remove the teeth without cutting them, which was accordingly done, and the man is now in a way of perfect recovery.

SOME astonishment has, within the last few days, been expressed in aristocratic circles in Ireland, by the fact becoming known that a "Mr. Cosman," who during the years 1869-'71 performed as a pantomimist at the Metropolitan and minor music halls, and at the Surrey Theatre, is no other than Viscount Hinton, heir to Earl Poulett. The surprise created by this fact becoming known was, however, intensified by the additional knowledge that Miss Smythe, comic singer and ballet dancer, who is still professionally engaged at the Metropolitan and other music halls, is Viscountess Hinton, she having been married to the young lord in December, 1863.

THE antiquity of the manufacture of iron on a large scale is shown in an article by Mr. Richard Mallet, upon the working of iron in India, where, according to this author, it had been carried on upon a scale so stupendous as to rival the production of the largest steam-hammer forges in Europe at the present day. Among other illustrations mentioned is that of a wrought iron pillar at the principal gate of the ancient mosque of the Katub, near Delhi, which is as large as the screw shaft of a first-class steamer. This is slightly spindle-shaped, and is surmounted by a capital of elaborate Indian design, carved by the chisel in the iron. The entire length is about sixty feet. Its diameter near the surface is sixteen inches; it contains about eighty cubic feet of metal, and weighs upward of 17 tons. Near its middle is an inscription of six lines in Sanscrit, from which its age has been assigned to the third or fourth century of the Christian Era.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—The stevedores at Hoboken, who were on a strike for an advance of wages from thirty to forty cents an hour, it is reported, have been successful. The Bremen Steamship Company has granted the advance to the stevedores in its employ, and it is believed that the Hamburg Steamship Company will have to yield in consequence of the inefficiency of the new workmen engaged in the place of the strikers. From England news comes that the strike of the London railway porters has been unsuccessful. Fresh hands were brought by the railway companies from Scotland, and placed on duty, and the privilege of returning to work at the old rates was offered to the strikers, with a promise to consider the claims for an advance. The old hands then generally returned to their old stations. At Bristol, England, on July 22d, five hundred "corn porters," or men employed in discharging grain cargoes, struck for an advance of wages of one penny, or two cents per hundred bushels, and of one shilling, or twenty-four cents per day for day laborers. In consequence of the large number of vessels in port laden with grain, the merchants were threatened with serious inconvenience, and offered a compromise, which was rejected by the men. Later in the day, however, the full advance was conceded, and the corn porters resumed work. The ship carpenters of Antwerp, 500 in number, are on a strike, in consequence of a proposed reduction of wages from the rates recently forced on the employers by a previous strike.

## SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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Capt. Steamer *Princess*, H. H. ANDREWS  
1010-11

## Saucelito Ferry.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY,  
April 1st, the Steamer

### PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,  
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

### SAUCELITO

At 8 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M.

On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 6:45 P. M.

On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

### SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 P. M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President,  
327 Montgomery street,  
ap13-14

## LATEST NEWS BY BAMBER & CO'S Newspaper Express.

### SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUB-  
scribers at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	30
Evening Bulletin, per week	37½
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Examiner	25
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La Sociedad	25
Call	12
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Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of the cars.  
Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,  
Agent for the Saucelito Herald,  
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.  
jy22-14

## W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,

### WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH  
the well known retail Saloon.

### No. 1524 STOCKTON STREET.

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mh2-14

## RAILROAD RESTAURANT, SAUCELITO.

LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - Proprietor,  
ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT  
landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. jels-14

## BAY VIEW HOTEL, BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL  
find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes. jels-14

GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

## A. FOLSOM, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship. Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jyl5-14

## Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON,  
13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au24-14

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY  
description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

## A WOMAN'S VEIL.

It was full many a season since,  
When I was sunning at Cape May;  
They had a foolish fashion then—  
Mayhap they have the same to-day—  
That every lady in the dance  
If pleased with any, should not fail  
Unto the partner she preferred,  
To give her veil.

And there was one I mind me of  
Whose name—well, never mind her name,  
Helen or Alice, Blanche or Maud,  
To you who read will be the same.  
But that old fashion of the veils,  
Happily recalls the past, and stirs  
Memories that cluster round the night  
She gave me hers.

She flushed, poor child, in giving it,  
And I too felt my brow grow warm,  
As laughingly, with fingers deft,  
She knotted it about my arm;  
And though the color on her cheek  
Was like the light in morning skies,  
I thought I saw a holler dawn  
Within her eyes.

The dance was over and we strolled  
Out from the ball-room's glittering press,  
To meet the breeze that many armed  
Clasped each one in its cool caress.  
And sauntering on we reached the sea—  
The far waltz music's cadence sweet,  
Mixed with the sound of waves that died  
About our feet.

We talked of what I now forget,  
But carefully, or seeming so;  
Next day I was to leave, but then  
In town we'd meet again, you know.  
Ah, well-a-day! the gods disposed;  
And ruined hopes are worse than vain  
She laughed good-by—I never saw  
Her face again.

Time changes us not for the best,  
Though grief sometimes defeats his art,  
And keeps a little patch spring green,  
In the white winter of the heart.  
And mine, though colder grown with years,  
Feels that it is not frozen quite,  
As memory goes wandering back  
To that June night.

And sometimes on the summer eves,  
Within my chamber all alone,  
I watch the moon rise over the roofs  
And think I hear the ocean tone;  
And through the smoke of my cigar  
See loves and joys I have not met,  
That, as they vanish in the haze,  
Leave my cheeks wet.

Life's a sad puzzle, and our hearts  
Grow faint in searching for the clue;  
She went before at twenty-five,  
And I live on at fifty-two.  
And wait the end, for well I know  
That I shall meet her without fail,  
On some spring morning—and till then  
I keep the veil.

## CARPET-RAGS.

By the kitchen fire I sat  
In Aunt's old rocking chair,  
Stroking the lacy cat,  
And smoothing her glossy hair,  
And watching my Cousin of eighteen years,  
Busy at work with needle and shears.

Garments too old for wearing,  
Her bright eyes were finding,  
Her swift hands were tearing,  
Cutting, and sewing, and winding;  
Rusty old clothes, from bundles and bags,  
Clipping and sewing her carpet-rags.

Dear Cousin, the shreds you hold,  
And clip with your merciless shears,  
Although they are tattered and old,  
Were treasures in bygone years.  
That cashmere rag that lies on the floor,  
Was bought with gold from a foreign shore,  
And that old silk, though a faded strip,  
Was once in the lading of some proud ship.

But old clothes, like old men, must die,  
When the days of their service are gone,  
Then comes their last service, to lie,  
Under foot, and be trodden upon.  
Don't laugh, my dear Cousin, but heed what I say,  
And look at the case in a logical way.

Compare the extravagant tax  
The fashions on Labor assess,  
Is the clothes that men wear on their backs,  
And women—whose pride is in dress.  
Ah, where's the advantage of fashion's expense,  
Over Poverty's rags, in a year or two hence?  
Whatever the cloth, rags are rags, nothing more,  
From costliest mansions to Poor-house door.

Our clothes are fair samples of men,  
If fine they're applauded and flattered,  
And treated negligently, when  
They're poor, and ragged, and tattered,  
But flesh is the same, in the prince and the slave,  
And they're both common dust, when they lie in the grave.

## THE NEW NAME.

BY H. E. WARNER.

What shall I call her when we meet?  
She knew no other name on earth  
Than that which mothers find so sweet,  
Though words be cold and little worth.  
Our baby, seemed a name complete.

But now, so many years have flown  
Since from my mother's gaze she passed,  
How shall I, in the great unknown,  
Amazed where all is strange and vast,  
How shall I there reclaim my own?

What sweet, rare title does she bear?  
For when I meet her on that shore,  
Grown wise and great as she is fair,  
My baby, I can say no more,  
For I shall be the infant there.

An alderman at Janesville, Mass., was asked to estimate the damage a cow had done in the yard of a neighbor. He did so liberally, but was much chagrined when informed that it was his own cow that had done the damage.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**CARBOLIC ACID.**—Joseph Harris says, in the *American Agriculturist*, that he prizes carbolic acid as the cheapest and most effective preventive of foot-rot. He has no foot-rot among his sheep, and no symptoms of it, but he washes the feet of every sheep and lamb two or three times a year with this acid simply as a preventive. Sheep are frequently driven along our roads that have foot-rot, and the most careful farmer may get the disease into his flock. Where sheep are sent to a common resort for washing, Mr. H. would wash their feet with carbolic acid before they were sent, and again at shearing time. With a small brush the acid is quickly applied. He finds other uses for the same article:

"I bought a barrel of crude carbolic acid for \$15, and used it very freely as a disinfectant. A quart of carbolic acid and a gallon of petroleum is a capital thing to use as a paint or wash for all the woodwork about the pig-pens, hen-houses, etc. It is death to every species of vermin, except rats and mice, and I imagine they do not love it. Last Spring I washed the trunks and large branches of my apple, pear, and cherry trees with a mixture of soap, carbolic acid, and lye from wood-ashes. It killed every bit of moss, and has greatly improved the appearance of the trees. I smear the roosts in the hen-house with this, and am not troubled with lice. It is a capital thing to wash pigs with. And for a dip for sheep there is nothing equal to it. It kills every tick, and if used strong enough and often enough, it is said to be a certain cure for the scab, and I think there can be no sort of doubt about it. It is the most penetrating substance I know anything about. I have used the crude acid alone mixed with water—say a quart of acid to six gallons of water—for dipping sheep, but prefer the soap."

**HOW I MAKE GUANO.**—For several years past I have had what bones were obtained on the farm manufactured into guano in the following manner: From time to time, as there are any bones to dispose of, I take them to my hen-house, lay them on a flat stone, and with an old axe break them up fine and let the hens eat them. This is all the labor that is required, and the bones, with the other articles of food which the hens eat, are digested and made into any purpose. It is not necessary to wait a year for guano made in this way, for it is ready to use at any time it is wanted. My method of saving and preparing the droppings of my hens is as follows: In the hen-house under the roost there is a tight floor, and over this floor I spread dry, fine earth or manure, and occasionally as the manure accumulates, more earth is spread over it. When I wish to clean out the manure, the contents are shoveled over and mixed together, and it is then in a shape that it can be used at any time. My practice is to clean out in Spring to use when wanted. I manufacture and save, with very little labor or expense, a very valuable fertilizer—the quantity depending on the number of hens kept; but the amount of manure which can be made from hens in this way is much larger than any one would suppose who has never practiced it, and the value of it when carefully saved and applied to the cultivation of crops, is probably more in proportion to the cost of keeping than that of any other kind of stock kept on the farm.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

**HARD AND SOFT WATER.**—All housewives may not know how materially the effects of hard and soft water differ in the cooking of various vegetables; while one species of vegetable requires hard or soft water as the case may be, another species becomes sensibly deteriorated by it. For instance, peas and beans cooked in hard water, containing lime or gypsum, will not boil tender, because these substances harden vegetable casings. In soft water they boil tender, and lose a certain raw, rank taste, which they retain in hard water. Many vegetables (as onions) boil nearly tasteless in soft water, because all the flavor is dissolved. The addition of salt often checks this, as in the case of onions, causing the vegetables to retain their peculiar flavoring principles, besides much nutritious matter which might be lost in soft water. Thus it appears the salt hardens the water to a degree. For extracting the juices of meat to make a broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is best, for it much more readily penetrates the tissues; but for boiling meats where the juices should be retained, hard water is preferable, and the meat should be put in while it is boiling, so as to seal up the pores at once.

**AN EXCELLENT VARNISH FOR HARNESS.**—Procure half a pound of gum-shellac, according to the quantity desired; break the scales fine, and put them in a jug or bottle; add good alcohol sufficient to cover the gum; cork tightly, and placed where it will be kept warm. In about two days, if shaken frequently, the gum will be dissolved and ready for use. If the liquid appears as thick as thin molasses, add more alcohol. To one quart of varnish add one ounce of good lampblack and one ounce of gum camphor. Such varnish will not render leather hard, but will keep the harness from becoming soaked with water, and the surface clean and neat for a long time. A coat of it will effectually prevent the oil in the leather from soiling one's hands. Nothing is better for a farmer's boots water-proof than an occasional coat of this varnish.

**COW OIL LAMPS INJURIOUS TO MILK.**—One of our dairymen, whose butter has a high reputation in this market, informs us there had lately been some complaints about it, the cause of which he for a long time was unable to discover, but finally traced it to the fumes of a coal oil lamp, used in lighting the milk-room. It shows (if such a word is proper) the extreme sensitiveness of milk to the least impurity in the atmosphere, and its rapid power of absorption. The difficulty was entirely remedied by putting in a tin ventilating tube, leading from the top of the chimney to the outside of the roof. The butter was not afterward complained of. He writes us: "It may as well be step-dystyped, that it will not do to use a lamp in a dairyhouse, without providing a way to carry off the fumes."—*Exchange.*

Some curious statistics about small birds have recently been laid before the House of Commons. The thrush is said to work from 2:30 in the morning until 9:30 in the evening, or nineteen hours. During this time he feeds his young 206 times. Blackbirds work seventeen hours. The male feeds the young 44 times and the female 55 times per day. The industrious titmouse manages to spread 417 meals a day before its voracious offspring. According to one naturalist, their food consists largely of caterpillars.

If you want to get rid of flies, says the *Vicksburg Herald*, boil together equal parts, by weight, of gum and molasses; spread it over common brown paper, while hot, with a brush. Place a sheet of the paper in every room of your house. It will capture every fly in the room within the day. The paper can be thrown in the fire and a new one used, when covered with the captured flies.

**CURE for a blind man.**—Get married; that will open your eyes.

## MARKET REVIEW.

### Domestic Produce.

**FRIDAY EVENING, August 30, 1872.**  
**BREAD.**—The demand has been fair for local consumption and the interior, with a good export inquiry during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 85¢ per lb.; Boston do, 85¢; Butter do, 85¢; Oatmeal do, 85¢; Graham do, 70¢; Picnic do, 65¢; Soda do, first class, 60¢, and second class, 45¢; Santa Clara do, 80¢; Sugar do, 75¢; Water do, 65¢; Oyster do, 70¢; Milk Biscuit, 80¢; Wine do, 80¢; Seed Cake, 100¢; La Grand or Overland, 80¢; Jenny Lind, extra, 85¢; Ginger Cake, 85¢; Ginger Snaps, 125¢; Congress Cakes, 25¢; Wafer Biscuit, 80¢; Pilot Bread, first class, 50¢, and second class, 45¢; Saloon Pilot, 60¢; Ship Biscuit, 35¢; Lemon do, 30¢.

**WHEAT.**—The market has remained active, but at unchanged rates, during the past week, the receipts being large. Sales aggregate 50,000 bbls fair to choice at \$1.45 @ \$1.50. Quotable at the close at \$1.50 for shipping grades. The Liverpool market was telegraphed yesterday at 12— an advance of 2d per cent since our last weekly summary.

**BARLEY.**—The market has ruled firm, with a fair export demand, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 10,000 bbls new at \$1.07 @ \$1.15. At the close we quote new at \$1.10 @ \$1.15 per 100 bbls.

**OATS.**—The demand has been moderate, at steady rates, during the past week. About 4,000 bbls ordinary to choice sold at \$1.60 @ \$1.91 per 100 bbls, which is the range at the close.

**HAY.**—The receipts have been free during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at \$3.00 for ordinary to choice ton.

**STRAW.**—Quotable at \$2.00 per ton for cargo lots.

**CORN.**—We quote jobbing rates at \$1.70 @ \$1.85 for white and yellow per 100 bbls.

**CORN MEAL.**—Quotable at \$2.75 per 100 bbls.

**BEANS.**—The market remains steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: Hayo, 75¢; Butter, 85¢; small white and pea, 25¢; Red and Pink, 35¢.

**POTATOES.**—The receipts have continued free, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at \$1.25 @ \$1.70; Carolina, \$1.25 per 100 bbls.

**ONIONS.**—Quotable at \$1.00 @ \$1.10 per 100 bbls.

**RYE.**—Quotable at \$1.90 @ \$2.00 per 100 bbls.

**BUCKWHEAT.**—Market quiet at \$1.75 per 100 bbls.

**SEEDS.**—Quotable as follows: Canary, 45¢; Flax, 30¢, and Mustard, 45¢ per lb.

**HIDES.**—Market steady. Sales of 1,480 California dry, usual selection, at 17¢ @ 18¢; 1,390 salted at 8¢ @ 9¢ per lb.

**TALLOW.**—The market rules quiet at 8¢ @ 9¢ per lb.

**WOOL.**—There is but little doing in Spring; in fact it is almost entirely neglected. Sales of 40,000 lb, mostly new Fall, at current rates; 40,000 lb Fall at 12¢ @ 13¢. Defective grades of Fall are selling at 11¢. Some choice clips of Spring are held above the views of buyers, in anticipation of better prices. We quote nominal rates for Spring as follows: Shipping grades, 2¢ @ 3¢; butry, 1¢ @ 2¢ per lb.

**FRUITS.**—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, 30¢ @ \$1.50 per box; Lemons, \$1.00 @ \$1.50; M: Oranberries, 60¢ per gallon; Cherries, 40¢ @ 50¢ per lb.; Gooseberries, 40¢ per lb.; Apricots, 50¢ per lb.; Currants, 30¢ per lb.; Raspberries, 15¢ per lb.; Peas, 50¢ @ \$1.75 per box; Plums, 30¢ @ 40¢ per lb.; Figs, 50¢ per lb.; Peaches, 10¢ @ 15¢ per lb.; Blackberries, 60¢ per lb.; Water-melons, 10¢ @ 15¢ per 100; Grapes, 10¢ @ 15¢ per box; 3¢ @ 6¢ per lb.; Nectarines, 75¢ @ \$1.25 per box; Bananas, 2¢ @ 3¢ per bunch; Strawberries, 40¢ per chest; Quinces, 10¢ @ 15¢ per box; Australian Lemons, 50¢ per 100.

**DOMESTIC PRODUCE.**—Fresh Butter is in light supply at quotations. Eggs firm. Cheese steady. We quote:

—Butter—California fresh roll, 35¢ @ 40¢; Irkin, 20¢ @ 25¢; Eastern Irkin, 18¢ @ 20¢.

—Cheese—California, 11¢ @ 13¢; Eastern, 13¢ @ 14¢.

—Eggs—California, 55¢ per dozen; Eastern, 71¢ @ 73¢.

**CURED MEATS.**—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 13¢ @ 14¢; Oregon, none in market; Eastern do, firm, 14¢ @ 15¢.

—BACON—California, 12¢ @ 14¢; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14¢ @ 15¢; do, clear, 12¢ @ 13¢.

—LARD—California, 12¢ @ 13¢; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in lots, 11¢ @ 12¢; do in cases, 13¢ @ 14¢; do in kegs, 12¢ @ 13¢.

**FRESH MEATS.**—The market has been steady without material change in prices since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF—For first quality, 80¢; second do 60¢ @ 70¢ third do 40¢ @ 50¢.

—VEAL—At 10¢ @ 12¢ per lb.

—MUTTON—At 60¢ @ 65¢ per lb.

—LAMB—60¢ @ 65¢ per lb.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8¢ @ 9¢; on foot, grain-fed, 5¢ @ 6¢ per lb.

**POULTRY AND GAME.**—The supplies are free with a moderate demand at unchanged rates since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, 80¢ @ 90¢; Spring Chickens 75¢ @ 80¢; Roosters, 50¢ @ 55¢ per dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame, at 70¢ @ 75¢ per dozen.

—GEESE—Tame, at 12¢ @ 15¢ per doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 25¢; dressed, 27¢ per lb.

—HARE—24¢ @ 30¢ per doz.

### Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87¢ @ 90¢ each.  
CHICKENS—Large, \$1 each.  
DUCKS—Tame, \$1 each.  
HARE—27¢ each.  
RABBITS—16¢ each.  
PIGEONS—Tame, \$2.50 @ 3.00 per doz.  
GEESE—Tame, \$1.50 @ 2.00 each.  
TURKEYS—30¢ per lb.  
SNIPES—\$2.00 @ 3.00 per dozen.

### SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low waters. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P. M. it is after noon, and when in the P. M. column by A. M. it is forenoon.

A. M.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.		P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Time.	Hgt.	Time.	Hgt.	Time.	Hgt.
Time.	ft. h. m.	Time.	ft. h. m.	Time.	ft. h. m.
31...	11 53	4 5	10 17	5 5	4 26
Sep 1 0 22p	4 7	10 57	5 4	4 59	5 02
2...	0 46p	4 9	11 45	5 3	5 29
3...	1 10	5 1	12 31	5 57	6 18
4...	0 14	5 1	1 23	5 3	6 24
5...	0 50	4 9	1 55	5 3	6 51
6...	1 32	4 6	2 19	5 3	7 20
					8 11

SUN—August 31.

Sun rises.....5 35 A. M. Sun sets.....6 30

## Railroads.

### C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, August 26th, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

### LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

**7.00 A. M.** Atlantic Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville and Redding, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

**7.30 A. M.** Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

**8.00 A. M.** Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

**2.00 P. M.** Steamer Antelope (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

**2.00 P. M.** Steamer Antelope (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

**3.00 P. M.** San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

**4.00 P. M.** Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

**4.00 P. M.** Passenger Train for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

**6.30 P. M.** Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

**OAKLAND BRANCH.**—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.20 A. M.; 12.10, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.10, 6.30, 8.15, 9.20 and 11.30 P. M. (9.20, 11.20 and 5.00 to Oakland only.)  
Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 7.00, 8.10, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.00, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.55 and 10.10 P. M.  
Leave Oakland, 7.40, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 10.00, and 11.10 A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.05, 6.20, 8.05 and 10.20 P. M.

**ALAMEDA BRANCH.**—Leave San Francisco, 7.20, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.20, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)  
Leave Hayward (for San Francisco), 7.45, 7.00 and 10.40 A. M. and 7.10 P. M.  
Leave Fruit Vale, 7.40, 7.25, 9.00 and 11.20 A. M.; 1.30, 4.05, and 5.30 P. M.

Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.  
A. M. TOWNE, General Superintendent. ad27

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—San Francisco.....	8:10 A. M.	8:20 P. M.	14:40 P. M.
San Jose.....	10:36 A. M.	5:40 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Gilroy.....	11:55 A. M.	.....	.....
Hollister.....	12:50 P. M.	.....	.....
Palo Alto.....	1:25 P. M.	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave—Palo Alto.....	.....	.....	12:35 P. M.
Hollister.....	.....	.....	1:00 P. M.
Gilroy.....	.....	.....	1:30 P. M.
San Jose.....	1:50 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	3:20 P. M.
Arrive at San Francisco.....	8:30 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	6:30 P. M.

Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS, Sundays excepted.

An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sunday days at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

**FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY** (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.  
C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.  
J. L. WILLIOTT, General Passenger Agent. ad14

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

#### CHANGE OF SCHEDULES.

#### FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

**REGULAR MAIL STEAMER** leaves Wharf, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS, on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for Yokohama and Hongkong, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Higo and Nagasaki. When the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

From May to October, inclusive, an Extra Steamer will be despatched on the 15th of every month.

August 31—Steamer JAPAN, Captain Freeman.  
Sept. 16—Steamer ALASKA, Capt. J. M. Lachlan.

#### FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

##### INCREASED SERVICE.

Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month, for Panama, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from Aspinwall for New York. Sept. 7—Steamer SACRAMENTO, Captain Connolly, calling at Manzanilla, Manzanillo, Acapulco, and connecting for Central American Ports.

Until further notice, Steamer of the 7th and 27th will call at Manzanilla, Manzanillo, and Acapulco, and there connect for Central American Ports, viz: Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, Corinto and Punta Arenas. Sept. 17—Steamer COSTA RICA, calling at San Pedro, San Diego and Acapulco. Beginning Sept. 17, all Steamers will touch at San Pedro and San Diego.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queens-town, Southampton, Bremen, Bresl, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner of First and Brannan streets, ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

